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Elviscerated.

The Senate finished the melancholy process of amending the Olney-Pauncefote treaty yesterday; that is to say, the process of taking the mischief and the danger out of that laboriously prepared instrument.

While a majority can amend, a two-thirds vote is required for ratification when it comes to the main question. The several votes on the more important amendments show conclusively that there has never been any more chance of the adoption of this treaty in its original form than there is of a session of Bar Harbor to Great Britain for a naval station. For example, on the Olney amendment offered on Wednesday, only thirteen Senators of the United States voted against the proposition to withhold from arbitration, except by special agreement, all differences which in the opinion of either Power affect materially its honor or its domestic or foreign policy; to which, likewise, from arbitration, all questions concerning the vitality of interpretations of treaties, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, for instance; and, finally, to subject all agreements under the arbitration system to a two-thirds vote of the Senate before they become binding on the nation.

The thirteen gentlemen who opposed this radical and destructive amendment may be regarded as constituting the entire strength which the arbitration programme of Mr. OLNEY and Mr. OLNEY can muster in the Senate. Thirteen Senators, when sixty were needed to ratify!

The further change required to annihilate the Olney-Pauncefote conception of a standing tribunal, was adopted in one of the amendments which Mr. FORAKER submitted. This constitutes a separate tribunal for every case tried, the arbitrators on the part of the United States to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

As now left for the final vote on ratification or rejection, the Olney-Pauncefote treaty is practically nothing more than a declaration in treaty form, that the United States will in the future arbitrate with Great Britain whenever it is disposed so to do. As has always been the case heretofore, we can have arbitration at any time, provided that on both sides the disposition to arbitrate exists.

It makes little difference whether the disembowelled treaty is now ratified or rejected. The danger has been taken out of it, thanks to the sturdy North American common sense of the United States Senate, and to the patriotic resistance by individual Senators of the clamor of a certain public sentiment, or sentimentality, as it is well termed. The danger is gone, and only the humbug remains.

It makes little difference, we say, but the fact remains that the most decent and decorous proceeding is to bury what is left of the thing. The cause of white-washed peace, always desirable as a national blessing, but never the first consideration of national duty, will in no way suffer thereby.

Has the Senate Degenerated?

The leading article in the April Forum is by the Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, one of the most scholarly and statesmanlike members of the United States Senate. He has undertaken the defence of his colleagues against the aspersions emanating from a few college professors, from the Utlander editor of a New York newspaper, and from the New York correspondent of the London Times. His defence will be pronounced conclusive by impartial readers, who will also observe that he has carried the war into Africa to the confusion of the Senate's assailants.

Who are these assailants? They constitute what Senator HOAR would term the American populace, and he points out that a populace is a very different thing from a people. In other countries the populace is made up of the poor and ignorant, of half-starved women, of workmen out of employment, of ruffians and criminals. Here, on the other hand, the poor and illiterate are orderly, quiet, and submissive; there is little disposition among them to revolution or to turbulence. In the United States that which plays the rôle of a populace does not come from the poor or ignorant classes; it is made, says the Senator, of very different material. It has white and clean hands. It parts its hair in the middle. It often understands foreign languages, sometimes Latin and Greek. It has a cultivated taste in matters of art. It is polished by foreign travel. It lives on its income. It expresses its indignation in excellent English in magazine articles, in orations before literary societies, or at the commencements of schools for young ladies.

It takes the face of a present history, but it takes the heart of a present history, without original investigation from the busy reports of careless correspondents, or the columns of some favorite newspaper. It never, however, helps legislators by an argument, although it has settled for itself, and would like to settle for them, without either study or experience, the subtle questions of free trade, of protection, of fiscal mechanism, and of political economy. In a word, according to Senator HOAR, it contributes to public discussions nothing but sneers or expressions of despair. It is found quite as commonly on the wicked side as on the honest side. It is never troubled by election frauds, nor by the corruption of the elective franchise, if only thereby its purposes may be accomplished, or the men to whom it takes a fancy may be elevated to power. Lastly, what Mr. HOAR cautions us not to take too seriously this cultivated and lettered populace of ours. Still less would he have us confound it with the company of admirable, simple-minded, great-hearted, wise, and faithful scholars and teachers, the MARK HOPKINS, the WOODS, the PEABODIES, the THATCHERS, the WHITNEYS, the JAMES WALKERS, the FRANCIS WALK-

ERS, the JULIUS SEELYS, who have adorned our great universities and colleges, and to whom thousands and thousands of our leading men in public life have owed what is best in their training and accomplishments. We should consider, the Senator warns us, how much of the disparagement of the Senate comes from men who judge quite as harshly of all other American institutions, of all American history, and of the great characters of that history, both past and present. To men of this temper, so numerous nowadays, nothing seems to be worthy of respect. Mr. HOAR submits that "the fault is with the critic, and not with the institution or the history. No man is a hero to his valet; the reason is not that the quality of the hero will not bear close inspection, but that the valet is of such quality himself as not to recognize greatness. The history of no people is heretical to its Mugwump."

What is Mr. HOAR's own testimony regarding the present character of the United States Senate, a testimony based not only on prolonged personal experience, and on a competence to judge at least the equal of that possessed by any of the Senate's assailants? He does not, indeed, assert that the upper house of Congress is now perfect, but he avers that, far from degenerating, it represents an immense improvement upon what it was in the past. "We have a right to say," he declares, "that the evil influences of the lobby and legislation for private and not public ends," which once betrayed themselves "in the atmosphere of the Senate chamber and in its corridors, are all gone to-day. We have a right to say that drunkenness, which existed when I first entered public life, is not known there to-day, and that Senators no longer bring whiskey-soaked brains to the high demands of the public service. Mr. HOAR goes on to point out that the use of Executive patronage for the personal advancement of Senators has gone by: "We have a right to say, also," he continues, "that if important legislation demanded for the public welfare is now often defeated by obstructive measures, or prolonged and needless debate, on the other hand, during the eighty years while slavery ruled, such legislation was not even introduced, and its chances were not worth considering. We have a right to say that the work that Senators now give to the public service is a constant hard work, which was unknown in either house of Congress save to a very few persons fifty years ago." The further fact is noted that formerly men who belonged to the minority were not permitted to share even in the ordinary routine business of legislation. It was considered almost an audacity in earlier days for one of them to move to adjourn. LEVI LINCOLN told Mr. HOAR that his time, when he was a Whig member of Congress, hung heavily on his hands, and that neither he nor any of his Whig colleagues was permitted to take the slightest part in the duties of law making.

When Mr. HOAR contrasts the facts of history with the ignorance of them displayed by the Senate's traducers, he is swept into an outburst of scorn and indignation. "Talk of the degeneracy of the Senate!" he says, "to men who remember the time when a Vice-President was inaugurated in a state of maudlin intoxication; or the earlier date when FOOTE uttered in debate the threat to HALE that he should be hung on the tallest tree in the forest if he should come to Mississippi; when the same man drew his pistol on BENTON in the Senate chamber; when BUTLER poured out his loose exhortation and MASON gave exhibitions of his arrogant plantation manners; when SUMNER likened DOUGLAS to the noisome, squat and nameless animal who switched his tongue and filled the Senate with an offensive odor; and when SUMNER himself was stricken down in the Senate chamber by a ruffian's bludgeon with fellow Senators looking on approvingly." Drawing again on his personal experience, Mr. HOAR calls to mind the fact that in 1876, in the Belknap trial, it became his duty to point out to the Senate, then sitting as a court of impeachment, the corruption which had grown up in the country during and after the war. He averred at the same time that, although all that he had said was true, he believed that the amount of this evil had been greater, not only in proportion but actually, during the first sixteen years of the Government under the Constitution than it was during Gen. GRANT'S Administration. The grounds for this belief he undertook to put together, and set forth in a public speech which he delivered in the House of Representatives on Aug. 9, 1876. The evil to which he then adverted as having existed from the outset of the Government, and as existing with especial flagrant during the years following the civil war, has now, he declares, almost ceased, so far as national politics is concerned, by an aroused and intelligent public sentiment.

Mr. HOAR says, lastly, and his critics may be challenged to contradict him, that the Senate contributes as large a part to the legislation of the country to-day as it has done at any period of our history. He believes this legislation to be better done than ever before. He believes, too, that the people as a whole are better, happier, more prosperous than they ever were before; and that the two houses of Congress represent what is best in the character of the people now as much as they ever did.

In Crete.

The heliograph letter of Col. VASSOS to King GEORGE has some light on the situation in Crete. It goes to confirm what has all along been well understood that the federated powers of Europe, as Lord SALISBURY is pleased to term the coalition, have substituted themselves in every way for the Turk in their dealings with the Cretan people. Their breaches of faith, as the instance given by Col. VASSOS of the Musulmans who were allowed to depart from Kandanos with their arms, being permitted by the representatives of the powers to turn them against the Christians, and the false statements made respecting Col. VASSOS himself, with no other purpose than to discredit him in the eyes of the world, leave no doubt whatever that the federated powers have adopted in spirit, and largely in form, the methods of their Turkish ally.

The bureau of rumor invention at Vienna and Berlin distribute their fabrications daily to the western European press, whose generally high reputation gives color to any statement calculated to injure the cause of those in arms against Turkish methods, and to the representations of the Admirals scattering their death-dealing shells and shrapnel as the incarnation of all that is humane and benign. The protest of Col. VASSOS to the Admirals against their action may have been necessary in form, but for any good effect it may have, it might as well have been addressed to the palace of Yildiz in Constantinople. To adjure men in the name of humanity who reply by

bombardment, is a contest in which the moral forces do not prevail, for, apparently, the public opinion of Europe is willing to condone any act of the Governments, no matter how infamous. From Admiral CUNEOVARO, commanding the fleet, to the good sense, Christianity, and humanity of Europe, as Col. VASSOS puts it, is a far cry. As a Bulgarian, when counselled by a missionary during the reign of terror in his country to put his trust in Providence, said: "God is far away and the Turk is very near."

For whatever difficulties they now find in their way, however, assuming them to be animated by the best intentions, the powers have only themselves to thank. At intervals during a period of thirty years they have collectively given pledges and assurances to the Cretan people that they would secure better government for them. Each time the Cretans have in good faith accepted these assurances, and as often they have been deceived. And not only that, but on the very morrow of each settlement, the agents of some of the powers have deliberately set to work to undo the arrangements of the previous day. It is slight wonder then if these acts, which are in the knowledge of every living Cretan, render them mistrustful of the present overtures and promises of the powers. The Cretans are shrewd enough to understand the meaning of the nomination of the Italian Admiral to control the federated European squadrons, and they are well versed in the history of their own island under the Venetian domination, even if they had not the dungeons of the old Venetian prisons in every town on the coast to remind them of the intolerable oppression that last decade of the nineteenth century brought down from Asia as a deliverer.

Against the prospect of another Italian occupation they revolt, and continue in arms as they did against the Turk. For their success may hope, though the odds against them are heavy. They are fighting gallantly, as they always have fought, and not without success, as displayed in the last attack on Fort Izazdin, the principal defence at the entrance of Suda Bay, which is coveted by more than one of the powers. But the most important and remarkable feature of the situation is the complete failure of the agents of the powers to divide the Cretans or sow discord among them. With the concentrated distrust born of centuries of betrayal, they one and all reject the offers of autonomy coming from hands that have always deceived, and they understand thoroughly that their only hope of success is in standing together. So long as this determination lasts and their material resources hold out, the powers are, to a great extent, checkmated, for they cannot proceed to more serious action against the insurgents than they are taking, up to now, without some of them disclosing their true aim in joining the concert, and then the trouble will begin.

The Cretans are quite alive to the fact that they are bought and sold within the arrangements for compensation that have been going on among the powers, and as they have not taken up arms for a change of masters, but for freedom and union with their Greek kinsmen, they are resolved to fight the struggle out to the bitter end.

Perversion.

What more conclusive evidence could there be than is afforded here by the Philadelphia Times, of the complete demoralization of the politicians who systematically praised and defended the Cleveland Administration's most dishonest act. The Philadelphia Times thinks this:

"For Chairman DOUGLAS to have brought in a simple revenue tariff would have been not only more patriotic, but better politics."

So the smashing of platforms has become a Cuckoo principle. After a revenue tariff, a revenue only tariff, had been promised by the Democrats in 1892, the Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON, under CLEVELAND'S guidance and with Cuckoo approbation, proposed a protective tariff, more arbitrary and violent in its discrimination than any former one known in this country. After 1896, in which year no Republican orator failed to advocate protection as a party promise, and the Republicans elected their candidate on a protection platform, the same Cuckoo journals are calling for a tariff for revenue. Are they merely eager to have DINGLEY disgrace himself like WILSON, or are cheating in politics because their regular and indispensable diet?

Every honest politician, whether Democrat, Republican or Populist, must feel that this suggestion found in the Philadelphia Times, and generally throughout the Mugwump organs that supported MCKINLEY, is a square plea for fraud.

They Will Never Be Forgotten.

In denouncing Senator MORGAN as "one of the small class whose chief article of political faith is distrust of everything English," our contemporary, the Independent, makes the extraordinary discovery that "the vast body of Americans believe that the wars of 1776 and 1812 are over, and that it is time they were forgotten."

They suppose, may be accepted as one of the teachings of the so-called "new patriotism." The wars of 1776 and 1812 will never be forgotten while the shaft on Bunker Hill stands, nor, after that crumpled, so long as the Declaration of Independence exists in history or the memory of WASHINGTON remains in mankind. So far from its being true that the vast body of Americans wish to forget our two wars with England, there has been a distinct revival of organized measures to perpetuate their memories. The various societies of descendants of the Revolutionary patriots, societies not only of sons but even of daughters, attest this fact. Year after year statues of a STARKE or a HERKIMER are set up, and shafts raised on a Concord or a Monmouth battlefield. Only the other day it was proposed in Congress thus to commemorate the victims of the British prison ships. And we are not less mindful of PENNY and LAWRENCE and HULL.

So, too, as to the wars of 1776 and 1812, neither the wars of 1776 and 1812 nor the lessons they have for us will be forgotten.

Tornadoes.

Oklahoma leads the procession in this spring's tornado record. The storm that wiped out the town of Chandler on Tuesday night inflicted appalling loss and suffering. We are likely to hear of many tornadoes in our wide domain within the next five months, but we need not expect many with results so tragic. Not one in ten of fifteen of the 208 tornadoes recorded by the Weather Bureau from 1889 to June 30 last year killed and maimed so many persons.

In the past eight years we have had 31 tornadoes in April, 42 in May, 51 in June, and 25 in July. Many more occur in May and June than in any other months of the year, though in some parts of the country every month may witness one or

more tornadoes. They occur in the Gulf States only in winter, and rarely. The northern parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota seldom see a tornado, but the great valley south of these favored areas often suffers from these calamities in the spring and summer months, as far south as Oklahoma. The Atlantic slope receives an occasional visitation, but vast areas of the eastern part of the country, as far as we know, have never seen a tornado.

There can be no relation between the number of tornadoes and the amount of damage they do. Many of them do not destroy life or very much property because there happens to be little or nothing in their way to destroy. There were 24 tornadoes in 1896, and the same number in the first six months of 1896. But in 1891 the property loss was only about \$185,000, while in the first half of last year it was estimated at over \$14,000,000. In 1891 no important town suffered, while in 1896 a tornado ploughed its way through the city of St. Louis.

Any one who makes a rough estimate of the loss of life by tornadoes is very likely to name too high a figure. Statistics show that only about 1,400 persons have been killed by these calamities within the past eight years, including the great disasters at Louisville with 76, and St. Louis with 306 victims. A large part of our tornadoes expend their violence in sparsely populated districts. In the States where they are frequent the only way to minimize the danger seems to be to multiply tornado caves. Underground apartments, specially prepared for such visitations, are worth a fortune when the crisis comes, and induce a comfortable feeling at all other times.

A Tax Easily Evaded.

The Assembly passed on Wednesday and sent to the Senate a bill embodying the suggestion made by Comptroller ROBERTS and approved by Mr. JAMES C. CARTER, increasing, progressively, the inheritance tax upon personal property so as to make it 10 per cent upon estates of \$4,000,000 and upward going to direct descendants, and 15 per cent upon estates of \$3,000,000 and upward going to collateral relatives and to strangers. A striking commentary upon the liability of failure of such a bill, if it should be finally enacted, to produce revenue, is found in the following item, printed in our news columns yesterday:

"CATHERINE L. KERNOCHAN, JAMES L. KERNOCHAN, and CATHERINE L. PELL, the widow and children of the late JAMES P. KERNOCHAN, petitioned the surrogate yesterday for the issuance of letters of administration on the estate of J. P. KERNOCHAN, a brother of JAMES P. KERNOCHAN. The widow and children renounce their right to letters, and in the petition state that there is no real estate owned by the decedent in this State, and that the value of the personal property will not amount to over \$1,000."

That the fact last set forth in the petition is literally true, there is every reason to believe, and yet it is also reasonable to believe, from his style of living, that the decedent at some time or other prior to his death, had somewhere personal property to a far greater amount than \$1,000. Under sound legal advice he must have so disposed of it that the State will get nothing in the way of an inheritance tax upon it. What he did to avoid the present moderate tax, other millionaires would be sure to do to avoid a tax of 10 or 15 per cent; and thus the Populist effort to rob their heirs would be largely, if not wholly, defeated.

A Short Lesson in Arbitration.

The true British fondness for arbitration of every sort was illustrated last week in the case of the Parliamentary inquiry into the Transvaal raid.

Attorney-General SCHREINER of the Cape Colony mildly suggested that some convert of questions between the Boers and the English, arising out of the London convention, might be arbitrated.

The Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was on his Birmingham legs in an instant. "I have never before," he thundered, "heard a responsible person make such a suggestion to a paramount power!"

Arbitration with the Boers! Not for Joe! How about the United States? We are something of a paramount power ourselves.

The appointment of ANDREW D. WHITE of New York as Ambassador to Germany is the best that could be made. Ability, diplomatic experience, and all the qualities of personal character combine to render Mr. WHITE a model and ideal representative of the United States. Well done, President MCKINLEY!

Our Congressional orator, with whom speech is silver, tells us: "Seizure of the gold price of silver to \$1.35 per ounce, and we immediately restore the old price of \$1.29, and the silver is sold."

The price of gold isn't regulated by that of silver, but the "old gold price" are things of the past. They are not wanted, and they would be contrary to experience. Under the power of civilization, as time goes on, things get cheaper instead of dearer; that is, about everything except human labor, which has been getting dearer steadily for many, many years.

On Wednesday Mrs. MARGARET ULMER of this city, while walking from a street car to the sidewalk, was knocked down by a bicyclist and received a fracture of the right leg. When she was able to look around for the offender, he had vanished, not having stopped to see whether she was hurt or not. The shock of the fall, however, was so severe that she was unable to move, and a person and then a skeleton, without making known his identity, inquiring if the person is injured, or even asking for pardon, is a coward. He is tenfold worse than an out-and-out scoundrel, who, with his back bumped like a drum, runs into a person and then runs away without a word.

The settlement of the Erie County Bar Association, which has been in session for some time, is now closed. The association has been very successful in its efforts to improve the legal profession, and has been very successful in its efforts to improve the legal profession, and has been very successful in its efforts to improve the legal profession.

Spain Has Lost a Portly and Sure Friend. Now that Mr. Cleveland is no longer in the White House to help our Spanish rule in Cuba the Cuban cause is gaining every day. Spain is releasing the Americans kept in prison during the last half of Cleveland's term, and trying to conciliate American sentiment. With Cleveland in power it was not deemed wise to do that, as Cleveland regarded the Cuban patriots as "rebels" and disturbers of the peace and could see no solution of the troubles in the island but the return of Cuba to Spanish rule, with some cheap concessions to Cuban interests.

Centennials in the State of New York. The Centennial celebration Committee has decided upon June 9 and 10 as the dates for the observance of the Delaware county centennial.

The present year is the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Lowell, and a number of citizens are favorably inclined to commemorate the event by a public celebration. June 3 is the date proposed for such an event, as that is the date the first contract for land was made.

Fashion in Richmond. From the Richmond Dispatch. Mrs. A. Oldfield Brown was the hostess of a small card party given last Tuesday evening. The most delicate and beautiful refreshments were served, and played no small part in the pleasant entertainment, was a deliciously prepared Welsh rabbit.

On the Albany Evening Journal. It is announced that the Hon. D. Cadz Herick is willing to be the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and if elected he will be a formidable candidate in 1898 for Governor.

Debt-Bearing Devices in South Carolina. From the Augusta Chronicle. JOSEPH, S. C., March 29.—A great convulsion of the South Carolina people is being caused by the new school in the way of electric fans and bells. The scholars insist on paying for this bringing one day in every week an egg each until the debt is removed, and everybody will buy their eggs at about a dozen each.

From the Denver Republican. The great question to be settled by the voters of Denver at the coming city election is whether we shall have a sound, honest, safe, wise business administration of public affairs for the coming two years or a reputation in our local government of the lacy, knavery, and jobbery that brought disgrace upon Colorado during the era of Watson.

The election of the Silver Republican ticket would inaugurate a new era of knavery and jobbery, and would be a disgrace to the people of Colorado. The Silver Republican ticket would inaugurate a new era of knavery and jobbery, and would be a disgrace to the people of Colorado.

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THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Senator Mason of Illinois Changes His Mind Regarding It.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"When I first came here to Washington," said Senator Mason this afternoon, "I was red-hot for the arbitration treaty. Without any violation of confidence I can say that the debate in the Senate on the subject has been almost unanimous in its importance. I do not believe that any such intelligent discussion of public questions of a grave character has ever taken place in the Senate before."

"As the discussion has proceeded I have followed out the results of the proposed arbitration treaty, and now I am opposed to its ratification. I do not see anything in it beneficial to American interests, but I do see many serious dangers."

"It is a great pity that the debate could not have been with open doors. Discussion of such a treaty should be for the benefit of the whole people, and I am opposed to the consideration of any treaty, except in time of war, behind closed doors. In justice to the Senators themselves the debate should be printed in full, so that the people may understand the reasons which have brought about final action. In my case, I came here for the treaty, and was led by the debate to oppose it. Only wish that the debate which brought about my conversion might be printed broadcast. Everything we do in executive session is known, anyway, and it would be the part of wisdom to supply official reports instead of garbled extracts, in which often the most telling points are entirely omitted."

Even to the Pacific Coast.

From the Evening Post.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.—Sir: Not for the credit of priority, but to show the working of the law in the lump, even near the edge of the crust, I want to say that I dropped the arbitration treaty from my list of subjects taken by this library last November. The other "offence" has never been on the list.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 18.

Approval for the Ellsworth Bill.

From the Savannah Press. The Ellsworth bill, which is a statement of a substance that is every year becoming more offensive to the better class of newspaper readers, is a restraint upon a liberty that can be rightfully claimed for the press. It would put a restraint upon an outrageous license which increases with the immunity that is allowed it.

From the Wilmington News.

But the fear for newspaper portraits has become an abuse of the liberty of the press. It should be made an offence against the law for any person to furnish a newspaper with a portrait unless the person it represents is first consulted. The abuse of the modern newspaper in the direction of printing portraits are real, and not imaginary.

From the Philadelphia Evening Star.

It is safe to assume that the people of this enlightened Commonwealth will have no use for Assemblymen who opposed such a righteous measure as the Ellsworth bill.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It is conceded by all right-minded citizens that the Ellsworth anti-newspaper picture bill is aimed at a glaring and debasing evil in modern journalism. The Ellsworth bill is designed to apply a legal remedy to this notorious ulcer on the body of American journalism.

From the Manchester Leader.

Disreputable newspapers have taken such outrageous liberties with the pictures of both men and women that the protection of the law is demanded by the sufferers.

From the Norfolk Landmark.

The protection of the people outweighs every other consideration. The strength shown by the Ellsworth bill is proof of the best of the people's sense. Judicial methods have aroused in New York.

From the Niagara Courier.

Respectable people of both sexes are cautioned for the purpose of making them die once. The answer of the defenders of these wrongs is in a court. Is that a decent defence of a wrong? Some respectable papers oppose the measure as an attack on the "liberty of the press," but they forget that the law does the liberty to injure men and women by the use of their portraits as a freebooter's inalienable right.

The English of the Hon. John Sherman.

To the Editors of the New York Times: Will not the New York Times, please, publish a list of the names of the English, labor with Secretary Sherman upon the propriety of observing the fundamental rules of grammar in his public utterances? His invitation to foreign nations to participate in the ceremonies at Grant's tomb is a masterpiece of the English language. "The English of the Hon. John Sherman" is a masterpiece of the English language. "The English of the Hon. John Sherman" is a masterpiece of the English language.

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